

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

RONALD WEISS, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DEL WEBB COMMUNITIES, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

TERRAVITA HOME CONSTRUCT CO.,
an Arizona corporation,

Third-Party Plaintiff,

v.

CREATIVE TOUCH INTERIORS, INC.,
et al.

Third-Party Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-00513-MMD-PAL

ORDER

(Plfs.' Motion to Remand – dkt. no. 10;
Third-Party Defs.' Motion to Remand
– dkt. no. 13;
Third-Party Defs.' Motion to Amend
– dkt. no. 14)

I. SUMMARY

Before the Court are Plaintiffs' and Third-Party Defendants' Motions to Remand (dkt. nos. 10, 13) as well as Third-Party Defendants' Motion to Amend (dkt. no. 14). For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiffs' Motion is granted, and Third-Party Defendants' Motions are denied as moot.

II. BACKGROUND

This is a construction defect class action brought by a class of single-family home owners against Defendants Del Webb Communities, Inc., Terravita Home Construction Company, and PN II, Inc. (See First Amended Compl. ("FAC"), dkt. no. 1-1.) Plaintiffs are the owners of more than 800 single family homes located in the Anthem Country Club Subdivision of Henderson, Nevada. The homes were built and sold by Terravita, a

1 subsidiary of Del Webb Communities, both of which are purportedly owned by PN II.
2 (See Small Decl., dkt. no. 10-1 at 20–21.)

3 Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint on June 23, 2011, in the Eighth
4 Judicial District Court of Clark County, Nevada, alleging nine causes of action arising out
5 of construction defects in their homes. (See FAC at ¶¶ 28–94.) Plaintiffs alleged the
6 existence of anywhere from 500 to 900 homes owned by prospective class plaintiffs.
7 (FAC at ¶ 3(b).) On September 23, 2011, Plaintiffs produced an expert report estimating
8 their costs of repairs to be at a minimum of \$13,955,500. (See dkt. no. 1, exh. 3 at ¶¶ 5–
9 6.)

10 On October 4, 2011, Plaintiffs sought class certification for their lawsuit. (See dkt.
11 no. 10, exh. 4.) The state court granted Plaintiffs’ motion by minute order on December
12 15, 2011, and in a final order granting class certification dated January 31, 2012. (Dkt.
13 no. 10, exh. 7.) Defendants subsequently sought a stay of litigation before the state trial
14 court pending the outcome of a petition for writ of mandamus they intended to file with
15 the Nevada Supreme Court, which the trial court granted. (Dkt. no. 44, exh. F.) On
16 March 26, 2012, Defendants petitioned the Nevada Supreme Court for review of the trial
17 court’s grant of class certification (dkt. no. 10, exh. 10), which the Court denied on
18 February 13, 2013 (dkt. no. 10, exh. 11). Defendants then removed on March 25, 2013,
19 to this Court pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).
20 (Dkt. no. 1.) Notwithstanding the lengthy delay between the suit’s filing to the Nevada
21 Supreme Court’s ruling, Defendants claimed that removal was timely, since on March
22 25, 2013, the state court lifted the stay of the litigation. (See dkt. no. 8 at ¶ 4.)

23 Plaintiffs now move to remand the case, arguing that Defendants’ removal is
24 untimely and, in any event, that CAFA’s local controversy exception precludes the
25 Court’s exercise of jurisdiction over this case. (See dkt. no. 10.) Third-party Defendants
26 Sunrise Mechanical, Inc. and Glass Block Window Co., LLC also moved to remand the
27 case. (See dkt. nos. 13, 14.) Plaintiffs filed their Motion to Remand on April 9, 2013, and
28 Third-party Defendants filed theirs on April 17, 2013.

1 On April 18, 2013, Defendants filed a Motion for Summary Judgment arguing that
2 Plaintiffs' action is time-barred. (Dkt. no. 15.)

3 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

4 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction
5 only over matters authorized by the Constitution and Congress. U.S. Const. art. III, § 2,
6 cl. 1; e.g., *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994). A suit
7 filed in state court may be removed to federal court if the federal court would have had
8 original jurisdiction over the suit. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). However, courts strictly construe
9 the removal statute against removal jurisdiction, and “[f]ederal jurisdiction *must* be
10 rejected if there is any doubt as to the right of removal in the first instance.” *Gaus v.
11 Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992) (emphasis added). The party seeking
12 removal bears the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction. *Durham v. Lockheed Martin
13 Corp.*, 445 F.3d 1247, 1252 (9th Cir. 2006).

14 To establish subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to diversity of citizenship, the
15 party asserting jurisdiction must show: (1) complete diversity of citizenship among
16 opposing parties and (2) an amount in controversy exceeding \$75,000. 28 U.S.C.
17 § 1332(a). Where a defendant removes a plaintiff's state action on the basis of diversity
18 jurisdiction, the defendant must either: (1) demonstrate that it is facially evident from the
19 plaintiff's complaint that the plaintiff seeks in excess of \$75,000, or (2) prove, by a
20 preponderance of the evidence, that the amount in controversy meets the jurisdictional
21 limit. *Valdez v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 372 F.3d 1115 (9th Cir. 2004). In considering what
22 evidence may be considered under (2) above, the Ninth Circuit has adopted the
23 “practice of considering facts presented in the removal petition as well as any ‘summary-
24 judgement-type evidence relevant to the amount in controversy at the time of removal.’”
25 *Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins. Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003)
26 (quoting *Singer v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 373, 377 (9th Cir. 1997)).
27 For jurisdictional purposes, the amount in controversy is determined by the amount at
28 stake in the underlying litigation. *Theis Research, Inc. v. Brown & Bain*, 400 F.3d 659,

1 662 (9th Cir. 2005). In determining the amount in controversy, a district court may
 2 consider the amount of compensatory and punitive damages recoverable based on the
 3 plaintiff's complaint as well as attorneys' fees, but may not consider interest and cost of
 4 suit. *Meisel v. Allstate Indem. Co.*, 357 F. Supp. 2d 1222, 1225 (*citing Hunt v. Wash.*
 5 *State Apple. Adver. Comm'n*, 432 U.S. 333, 347-48 (1977)).

6 In addition to diversity jurisdiction, the Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), 28
 7 U.S.C. § 1332(d), vests a district court with "original jurisdiction of any civil action in
 8 which the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of
 9 interest and costs, and is a class action in which" the parties satisfy, among other
 10 requirements, minimal diversity. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2). CAFA's grant of jurisdiction
 11 does not extend, however, to a class action in which

12 (I) greater than two-thirds of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes
 13 in the aggregate are citizens of the State in which the action was originally
 filed;

14 (II) at least 1 defendant is a defendant –

15 (aa) from whom significant relief is sought by members of the
 16 plaintiff class;

17 (bb) whose alleged conduct forms a significant basis for the claims
 asserted by the proposed plaintiff class; and

18 (cc) who is a citizen of the State in which the action was originally
 19 filed; and

20 (III) principal injuries resulting from the alleged conduct or any related
 21 conduct of each defendant were incurred in the State in which the action
 was originally filed;

22 28 U.S.C.A. § 1332(d)(4)(A)(i). "A plaintiff seeking remand has the burden of showing
 23 that the local controversy exception applies." *Coleman v. Estes Exp. Lines, Inc.*, 631
 24 F.3d 1010, 1013 (9th Cir. 2011).

25 **IV. DISCUSSION**

26 **A. Timeliness**

27 Plaintiffs' primary argument in support of remand relates to the timeliness of
 28 Defendants' removal. Specifically, the parties dispute whether 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(3)

1 barred Defendants from removing this action on March 25, 2013. Subsection (b)(3)
2 provides that “if the case stated by the initial pleading is not removable, a notice of
3 removal may be filed within 30 days after receipt by the defendant, through service or
4 otherwise, of a copy of an *amended pleading, motion, order or other paper* from which it
5 may first be ascertained that the case is one which is or has become removable.” 28
6 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(3) (emphasis added). A defendant’s failure to comply with this
7 subsection constitutes waiver of the removal right. See *Cantrell v. Great Republic Ins.*
8 Co., 873 F.2d 1249, 1256 (9th Cir. 1989).

9 Defendants’ removal here was untimely. Defendants argue that although they
10 received notice of the class action claim long before they removed, Nevada’s
11 presumption against the validity of a class action in a single-family home construction
12 defect class action rendered the viability of Plaintiffs’ class action uncertain. Only until
13 the failure of their appeal conclusively determined that Plaintiffs’ class certification was
14 valid did the clock begin ticking for removal. This argument is flawed.

15 First, the ultimate existence of facts or allegations necessary to support removal
16 does not need to be conclusively determined before § 1446’s clock begins running. Just
17 like a settlement demand that exceeds the amount-in-controversy requirement need not
18 be vindicated by a later court judgment that awards a plaintiff that same amount, so, too,
19 does certification of a class action need not be conclusively determined before CAFA’s
20 timing requirement commences. Whether or not Plaintiffs would eventually succeed in
21 certifying their claim on appeal had no bearing on whether the case “is one which is or
22 has become removable.” See 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(3). The language of CAFA supports
23 this reading, since it applies “to any class action *before or after* the entry of a class
24 certification order by the court with respect to that action.” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(8)
25 (emphasis added).

26 Second, that the state trial court stayed the proceeding pending Defendants’
27 petition for a writ of mandamus is irrelevant to whether Defendants could have removed
28 the action to this Court. The stay only halted action in the trial court, and did not prohibit

1 the parties from filing any other papers elsewhere. See *Value Recovery Grp., Inc. v.*
2 *Hourani*, 115 F. Supp. 2d 761, 767 (S.D. Tex. 2000) (holding that state appellate court's
3 stay imposed pending outcome of writ of mandamus did not toll the time period for which
4 defendant could remove to federal court). Indeed, Defendants themselves sought the
5 stay before the state trial court, and now attempt to use the existence of that stay as
6 justification for their untimely removal. The existence of a stay *in the state court* did not
7 prevent their filing of a removal petition in federal court. As explained above, class
8 certification need not have become final in order to determine from the face of Plaintiffs'
9 allegations and expert reports that the case was removable — let alone from the state
10 court's decision to certify the class. See *Coll. Of Dental Surgeons Of P.R. v. Conn. Gen.*
11 *Life Ins. Co.*, 585 F.3d 33, 40 (1st Cir. 2009) (holding that because “[a] complaint that
12 contains class-type allegations historically has been assumed to assert a class action
13 before formal class certification,” removal is proper before certification so long as the
14 “complaint plausibly alleges claims for class-wide relief”). It follows that jurisdiction
15 under CAFA may be apparent before class certification sufficient to trigger the thirty-day
16 removal period. Accordingly, Defendants must have removed this action at least as
17 early as 30 days from the January 31, 2012, final order certifying Plaintiffs' class. Even
18 from the most generous date of February 13, 2013 — when Plaintiffs' class certification
19 was conclusively upheld by the Nevada Supreme Court — Defendants' removal is
20 defective.

21 Third, sound policy favors refusing to exercise jurisdiction here. As the parties are
22 well aware, “removal statutes are strictly construed against removal.” *Luther v.*
23 *Countrywide Home Loans Servicing, LP*, 533 F.3d 1031, 1034 (9th Cir. 2008). “When a
24 state court complaint is filed that does not facially *preclude* removal, the defendant has a
25 duty to inquire about removability.” *Weaver v. Miller Elec. Mfg. Co., Inc.*, 616 F. Supp.
26 683, 686 (S.D. Ala. 1985). Otherwise, this Court would be sanctioning deliberate
27 forum-shopping by allowing Defendants the benefit of delaying removal while gambling
28 for a state court victory. See *Value Recovery Grp., Inc.*, 115 F. Supp. 2d at 767

1 (characterizing defendants' conduct as forum-shopping when they waited for appellate
2 court's decision on their writ of mandamus before subsequently removing following an
3 unfavorable decision). Defendants had the option of challenging class action certification
4 in this Court, had they wanted to. They now seek the benefit of both fora without the risk
5 of either. This is not allowed.

6 Regardless of the ultimate merits of Plaintiffs' case, Defendants' right to remove
7 the action to this Court ceased long before the Nevada Supreme Court denied their
8 petition. Accordingly, removal here was untimely.

B. Attorneys' Fees

10 Plaintiffs request an award of fees and costs associated with bringing their Motion
11 to Remand. The Court recognizes that CAFA's jurisdictional requirements are a
12 developing area of law, and Defendants' arguments are not objectively without merit.
13 Although this Court determines that their position is ultimately incorrect, it will not go so
14 far as to punish them for a plausible, if flawed, interpretation of the law. Plaintiffs' request
15 is denied.

V. CONCLUSION

17 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion to Remand (dkt. no.
18 10) is GRANTED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Third-Party Defendants' Motion to Remand (dkt.
20 no. 13) and Motion to Amend (dkt. no. 14) are DENIED as moot.

21 The Clerk is instructed to remand this case to state court.

DATED THIS 28th day of June 2013.



MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE